WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

VOLUME XXXVII--NUMBER.31.

## FITS THE CASE EXACTLY

A Document Published in 1819. Appealing for Protection.

THE DEMOCRACY OF TO-DAY

mewered-High Tartif Asked for to Build up Industries-Frée Trade Had it on Tried Without Suc-

I was passed with stress was upon the ers had been guilty, during the war, of the catriotism which in-

ards that important desider oresent aware of. Under these is, we recommend the follow-rial to the Senate and House intalities, to the attentive per-readers, and beg of them not a length to deter them from the important truth it con-pairs the senate of the senate of the most senate of the sena

ial of the Subscribers, Citi ansylvania, respectfully

stering into detail on the tariff of

threal stockings, clocks, &c., subject to

promulgation of a tariff, miering those actually in the counbe reshipped within twelve
se. For the policy of Austria on
important subject, we respectfully
could a recent British publication,
some on Whenevan Commerce,
state from the parent country, a very The prohibitory system intry like our own, with

or importance.

Every reason that exists for prohibi tionists in these nations, for the purpose of protecting the native manufacturer and preserving the resources of the country, exist here. And we cannot but lawent, that the arbitrary govern-

but lauvent, that the arbitrary governments of Europe have displayed more attentions to the interest of their subjects interested in manufactures, than the same description of persons have experienced from their fellow citizens in Congress. The former are protected by the strong arm of the law, against the competition of every nation whatever; while the latter are exposed to the competition of the whole world, and run consequently to ruin. If therefore irresistily follows, that so far as regards the acquisition of property, and the protection of the whole still the protection of the seasof citizens are debarred from one of the most substantial advantage. from one of the most substantial advan-tages of government. This is a strain on our annals which cannot be regarded of free Trade party in the extended that the complained was passed with literate

natriotic men turned to ten fold the extortion they are unjustly i. The loss and disconic tariff of 1816 induced that the prosperity of our country should the tariff act of 1824, the was an immediate crity further advanced daties of 1824. The particitism which induced the process of the cogent and irresistible arguments of Alexander Hamilton, the competition between our citizens envoice competition between our citizens en-raged in these branches would secure outer the article to the consumers at fair raged in these branches would secure the article to the consumers at fair prices. Though it were true, that the immediate and certain effects regulation controlling the competition of foreign with domestic fabrics, was an increase of price, it is universally true, that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacture. When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of a competent number of persons, it invariably becomes cheaper, being free from the heavy charges which attend the importation of foreign commodities, it can afford cheaper, and accordingly seldom or never fails to be sold cheaper, and in process of time, than was the foreign article for which it is a substitute. The internal competition which takes place, soon does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed. This sevents with the reason of

> There is in this country a vast amount in the present deranged state of affairs find employment. But were there any and employment. But were there any assurance of adequate protection to the manufactures, it would be immediately directed towards those objects. There are likewise a great number of persons skilled in the cotton and woolen branches, who are destitute of employment, and who could abundantly supply the demands of the United States, were they duly encouraged. We have already stated that the greater proportion of the labor is performed by old men, women and children. Let us add, that were those branches in such a flourishing state as to

any of whom would bring with them large capitalists, equal to our utmost wants, without drawing away amy of the capital or labor engaged in husbandry. TAXING THE MANY FOR THE FEW. Another objection is the injustice of axing the many for the benefit of the few. This assumed, the groundless position that the permanent protection of manufactures would necessarily produce permanent high prices, which is refuted by the luminious maxim quoted above from Alexander Hamilton. But even admitting this maxim to be correct, the objection may be answered fully in an-other mode. Hone part of a community iter mode, the profit of another

why, we ask, are "the many taxed for the benefit of the few," by the enormous expense of the navy, foreign embassics, &c., for the protection of commerce? The protection of manufactures is strongly objected to on account of its in-terference with commerce. But omitting all considerations arising from the gen-cial distress produced by the existing system, we ask, have we at present, or are we likely to have any commerce to ations, such as Prussin, Holland, Den-cark, etc., parsue a system marked oth similar characteristic features. Great Britain prohibits, even from her own dependencies, calicoes, manu-actares of gold, silver or metal; laces actares of gold, silver or metal; laces actares of gold, silver or metal; laces actares of gold, silver or metal; laces as acrifice the welfare and happiness of the useful and productive body of men engaged in the manufactures? Such is the prostrate state of our commerce, ware antorumately depends in a great measure for its success on European wars and famines, that there are few articles that can be imported, and as few that can be exported, without loss.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION. To foster and cherish national indus whereof leather is the article of chief value, 12 per cent. So minute is her, chequered or striped, printed or staned, is subject to 140 per cent duty; and the characteristic features of good government, most of the nations of Europe either wholly prohibit, or impose high duties who will be a subject to 140 per cent duty; but only 63 when not chequered or striped. The object of the nations of the nations of Europe either who probably the only civilized people who, possessing to an immense explain the nations of Europe either who probably the only civilized people who, possessing to an immense explain the nations of the nations of the nations of the nations of Europe either who will be nationally and the characteristic features of good government, most of the nations of Europe either who will be nationally and the characteristic features of good government, most of the nations of Europe either who will be nationally and the characteristic features of good government, and the nations of Europe either wholly prohibit, or impose high duties who will be nationally and the characteristic features of good government, most of the nations of Europe either wholly prohibit, or impose high duties and the nations of the nations of the nations of Europe either wholly prohibit, or impose high duties are probably the nations of the nat try, the paramount duty, and the charwe are probably the only eivilized persuanced to restrict the object is to secure here were also as the council of the most valuable raw materials.

We are probably the only eivilized persuanced is subject to 140 per cent duty, but easily at when not chequered or striped. The object is to secure here were an objects the profits of the staining pinning, &c.

Total Produbition of imports by Feance, stain and authors wholly free of duty, but receive it back in a manufactured state, at an advance of from one handred to two thousand per cent. It would not be more unreasonable to expert our wheat to bave it ground and purchase it again in the form of flour would hardly ever amount to a high eximes on the gratitude of both imporarchs. Yet the paramount duty of lastice to his subjects gained the ascendancy over gratitude to his friends, in the councils of Louis XVIII. One of the earlies of the stain and the councils of Louis XVIII. One of

> pears, that we exchange the produce of labor of ten, twenty or thirty of our citi-zens, for that of one foreign manufacturer. AN APT SUGGESTION. tal when our industry is torn up by the roots through the means of a tariff, fa-tally inadequate to protect it; as by an arbitrary edict? Does it administer any comfort to the hundreds of useful citi-

[Continued on Third Page.]

## A QUESTION OF WAGES.

General Harrison Addresses a Delegation of Workingmen.

GOOD AND SOUND ARGUMENT

Wages of the Man Making it Will be Increased?"

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 27,-General Harrison's visitors to-day came from hundred. A company of boys in zouave uniform headed the column to University Park. The weather was cold and chilly. General Harrison mounted the platform amidst hearty cheers. The H. Holliday, of Findlay, O., President of the Veteran club, and H. M. Jones, of Lima, President of the Republican Even admitting that the manufactur- club. General Harrison was looking re-

> that a Protective tariff has no in upon wages; that labor in the United States has nothing to fear from the com-States has nothing to fear from the com-petition from panper labor; that in the contest between panper labor and high protected labor, panper labor was always driven out. Do such statements as these fall in line with the experience of these workingmen who are be-fore me? [Ories of "No., no, and not at all."] If that is true, then why the legislative precautions we have wisely taken rgainst the coming of pauper labor to our shores? It is because you know, every one of you, that in a contest beng wages in our mills. [Applause.] They seek to entice you by the sugges-They seek to entice you by the suggestion that you can wear cheaper clothing when free access is given to the products of foreign woolen mills. And yet they mention also that now in some of our cown cities the men, and especially the women, who are manufacturing the garments we wear are not getting adequate wages, and that among some of them there is suffering. Do they hope that when the coat is made cheaper the wages of the man or woman who makes it will be increased? [Cries of "Yes,"] The power of your labor organizations to secure increased wages is greatest where there is a large demand for the product you are making at fair prices.

SOUND ARGUMENT. You do not strike for better wages o a falling market. When the mills are running full time, when there is a full demand at good prices for the product of your toil and when the warehouses are your toil and when the warehouses are empty, then your organization may effectively insist upon increased wages. Did any of you ever see one of the organized efforts for better wages succeed when the mill was running on half time and there was small demand at falling prices in the market for the product? [Applause.] The protective system works with your labor organization to secure and maintain a just compensation for labor. Whenever it becomes true here as it it is in some other courtries, that the workingman spends to-day true here as it it is in some other countries, that the workingman spends to-day what he will earn to-morrow, then your labor organizations will lose their power. Then the workingman becomes in very fact a part of the machine he operates. But when he eats to-day bread that he earned last week, or last year, then he may successfully resist any unfair exactions. [Applause.] I do not say that we have here an ideal condition. I do not deny that in connection with some of our deny that in connection with some of our employments the conditions of life are hard. But the practical question is this: Is not the condition of our work-

plied by the products of the hands of American workmen." The General then shook hands with the visitors, the brass bands meanwhile giving a concert.

To-night a number of the Pennsylva-

nia gas men who are in the city on busi-ness, accompanied by a delegation of local gas men and gas fitters, called on General Harrison at his residence.

HE IS IN EARNEST.

The Indianapolis Journal is Not Bluffing,

Indianapolis, Sept. 27.—In fulfilment of an editorial challenge published in this morning's Journal, Harry S. New, one of the proprietors of that paper, tendered to the Hon. Wm. English, Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1880, a certified check for two thousand dollars with instructions to pay it over to any party, or parties who shall estab-lish in a judicially conducted examinalish in a judicially conducted examina-tion that General Harrison during the railroad strike of 1877, or at any other time, said that \$1 is enough for any

orials, that the labor of one hunders nousand eatton manufacturers aided by new York, gave out that he was nachinery, would pay for the amount of he greatest export of the production of dollars even that Cleveland would be greatest export of the production of dollars even that Cleveland would be a controlled to the production of the p machinery, would pay for the amount of the United States in any one year since the Declaration of Independence. This fact, which, if you require it, shall be proved at the bars of your house, by the most unexceptionable testimony, is the most unexceptionable testimony, is the most extraordinary and lamentable, as we have said, among the objections raised to manufactures, whereas it appears that we exchange the produce of nears, that we exchange the produce of the said o

ouggy and horse at Kennedy Station, N.
Y., vesterday afternoon, completely de moishing the vehicle and killing the occupants, James Stone and wife.

Mr. Coke—[defiantly] Say it.
Mr. Spooner—I have discussed this occupants, James Stone and wife.

Mr. Thurman authorizes a denial of the story that his household did not display the stars and stripes düring the G.
A. R. Encampment at Columbus. Two large flags were displayed daily and taken in at night. Judge Thurman's different parts.

The Labor Inspectors Shut Out.

New York, Sept. 27.—Corporation Counsel Beekman to-day rendered his opinion as to the Union Labor Party's election inspectors by Government of the Market of the death warrants were signed for specific was also handsomely decorated.

The death warrants were signed for specific was a supplied to the death warrants were signed for specific was also handsomely decorated.

The death warrants were signed for specific was also handsomely decorated.

The death warrants were signed for two murderers by Government of the story that his household did not display the stars and stripes düring the G.

A. R. Encampment at Columbus. Two large flags were displayed daily and taken in at night. Judge Thurman's different pause of the moishing the vehicle and killing the moishing the wehicle and killing the moishing the wehicle and killing the control of the story that his household did not display the stars and stripes düring the G.

A. R. Encampment at Columbus. Two large flags were displayed daily and taken in at night. Judge Thurman's different pause of its will not say it.

A Mail Clerk's Costly Joke.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 27.—Yester-star of the death warrants were signed for two murderers by Government of the moishing the wehicle and killing the moishing the coupants, N.

The Labor Inspectors Shu Out.

The Labor Inspectors Shu Out.

The death warrants were signed for two murderers by Government of the moishing the coupants of the moishing the coupants of the moishing the coupants of the moishing the coupants, I will man was. They reported that the was not the sum mentioned in t whole town of Iuka, and Campb ens, for that of one foreign manufacturer.

AN APT SUGGESTION.

Among the reasons that alienated the field check for \$10,000 from his constitu

slection inspectors, who claimed to hold over to November 7. The decision is to

sults in an Encounter in Which Both Participants are Wounded, pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Sept. 27.—Pat

rick Dougherty, aged 17, residing with his parents in a small board house a few received a fracture of the skull about 12 clock last night, from a rock thrown by John Perry Wooten, a man of family, living close by the Doughertys, and a few moments later Wooten was 'shot in one of his legs near the knee with a revolver, in the hands of James Doughe ty, father of Patrick. Neither of the ty, father of Patrick. Neither of the wounded are dangerously hurt and Wooten was placed in prison shortly after he struck Dougherty with the rock. The affair occurred at the house of the Doughertys, where Wooten had gone and aroused the family and picked a quarrel. He was intoxicated and was accompanied by his father-in-law. The Doughertys and Wootens have lived neighbors friendly and peacefully since last March until two weeks ago, since which time the Wootens have been on the outs with the Doughertys, for what cause the latter are unable to say. The Doughertys claim that the Wooten children had been throwing stones at their house and otherwise tantalizing them.

Leading Democrat of Cabell County Comes Out for Harrison.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Sept. 27 .- Hor Gordon O'Bierne, a leading attorney here and a life long Democrat of high stand ing, and who nominated Hon. Estated Gibson at the Coagressional convention announces himself for Harrison and Morton.

FARNSWORTH'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.

GETTYSBURG, PA., Sept. 27 .- The men tween two rival establishments here, or between two rival countries, that shop or that country that pays the lowest wages and so produces most cheaply, cancommand the market. If the products of foreign mills that pay low wages are admitted here without discriminating duties you know there is only one way to meet such competition, and that is by reduced the products of the Army of the Potomac, together with the Army of the ers of Farnsworth cavalry brigade o Fitzhugh Lee's staff, to-day went over First West Virginia regiments on Cav-alry avenue, east of Round Top. The Third Pennsylvania heavy artillery and One Hundred and Eighteenth infantry held a reunion to-day and elected Pres dent, Major J. Reed, of Watsontown and Secretary, H. T. Graves, of Miletown

> UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION. Chairman Cooley Sends Urgent Letters to

Ситсадо, Sept. 27.—Chairman Cooley of the Inter-State Commission, in a letter o Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association, says: "I hope the managers will not over

ook the necessity for continuing their efforts in the direction of a uniform classification of freight. Such classification must be brought about before the lapse of any great length of time, and if not agreed upon by the managers themselves, is certain, I think, to be compelled by law; and you will understand much better than the general public how vastly injurious it must be to railroad interests, and to the public at large, to have this done suddenly and under forced action. It ought to be approached gradually, deliberately, and in a spirit of concessions. The concessions must necessarily be great—in many instances to some extent damaging—but however great the injuries may be they cannot possibly equal those which would follow from a forced nuiffection." efforts in the direction of a uniform

cannot possibly equal those which would follow from a forced unification." follow from a forced unification."
Fore more than a year past a joint conference committee of Eastern and Western roads has been at work trying to bring about the adoption of a uniform classification, but so radically different were the views of the Eastern and Western members of the committee regarding the matter that they threw up the job in disgust a short time ago. It is hardly probable that another effort to bring about a unification of the Eastern and Western classifications will be made by the radiroads, and nothing but Conby the railroads, and nothing but Con gressional legislation can force the much desired reform.

Garrett's Condition Improving rett's condition is more favorable, his hours and rend all the daily papers.

Losses by a Cyclone. Havana, Sept. 27.—Sagua and Carde-nas newspapers say that there is no ex-aggeration in estimating the losses caused by the recent cyclone at over \$6,000,000 in these districts alone.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. A white lead trust has been formed.

Justice Matthews, who was reported ll, is improving. Heavy fergeries have been discovered on the New York Produce Exchange. The reading of the Republican tariff bill to the committee will probably be

ompleted to-day.

At St. Paul yesterday the pallium was aised to the arch-bishopric in the pres-

nce of a vast assemblage. Hon. Samuel J. Randall was renominated for Congress yesterday. The convention "resolved" that al. Democrats

ention "resolved" that a hould vote for Cleveland, The Democratic campaign in Pennsyl-rania was formally opened last night, ,200 meetings being held in the vari-

Cards have been issued for the mar-riage of Miss Kate Gresham, daughter of Judge Gresham, to W. H. Andrews, at Chicago, next Tuesday evening. Ex-Congressman Jacob M. Campbell,

of Johnstown, Pa., died yesterday. He was 67 years of age and was one of the organizers of the Republican party. J. Spencer, who was to have been

## NO BLOOD WAS DRAWN

But the Senate Debate was Red Hot While it Continued.

TWO DIGNIFIED STATESMEN

a Grand Exhibition of Temper. Sectional and Personal Crossfire by Coke and Spooner,

esolution offered by Mr. Chandler for an inquiry into the last Louisiana election (involving the choice of United States Senators) was taken up in the was under the impression that the American people were weary of such modes to revise the relations between the people of the States and the Federal Government. This resolution ar raigned, he would not say a "sovereign State," because that term was offensive in these modern times, but an indestructible State, because the States had been so characterized by the Supreme Court of the United States. Criticizing the course of Mr. Chandler, in reading before the Senate private letters and newspaper extracts assailing the eople of Louisiana, Mr. Gibson said he would rather be a dog and bay the ger, or medium by which base impulses ger, or medium by which mass impulses and neighborhood feuds and difficulties armed men appeared. Mr. Waite lead-of his countrymen in any State could be ing the mob. Arndel, the express man brought into such an august body. He on the train, asked Mr. Waite if he presumed that the resolution was part knew him. Waite said "I do," and added. "by God, you all cannot pass

presumed that the resolution was part of a political programme.

Mr. Chandler replied that the Senator had said that the conservative people of the country were weary of inquiries into the affairs of the Southern States. He (Mr. Chandler) did no so understand the temper of the American people. He believed what they were weary of was the frauds, the false countings, the murders of leval vaters that were going on ders of legal voters that were going on in the South in order to make that sec-tion solid and to enable it to govern the

tion solid and to enable it to govern the North and the country.

The charge was that the outrages and murders of colored people in Louisiana and other Southern States were committed for political reasons. They were not sporadic in their nature. They were part of a wide-spread, deliberate system of political action on the part of the Democratic party in order that the control of Congress and of the Presidency might be wrongfully and criminally transferred from the party to which an honmight be wrongfully and criminally trans-ferred from the party to which an hon-est and fair and free election could give it to another party, which could only ob-tain it by such frauds and violence as were now patent to the whole nation. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Mr. Butler asked Mr. Edmunds if he would hold that either house of Congress had the right to make an in-

Congress had the right to make an in-estigation of its own motion in the ab-

vestigation of its own motion in the absence of some protest or memorial or complaint from somebody in the State? Mr. Edmunds—I most decidedly do. The discussion then drifted from outages in the State of Louisiana to outages in the State of Texas, and in this liscussion, prominent parts were taken by Senators Chandler, Blair, Spooner, Reagan and Coke.

The most notable incident in it was the fact of Mr. Coke being called to order for unparliamentary language di-

order for unparliamentary language di-ected against Mr. Chandler. Mr. Coke's violation of the rules of

Mr. Coke's violation of the rules of order consisted in his denouncing the statement that the Republican party of Texas had failed to put a State ticket in the field because it was afraid of personal consequences as "absolutely and unqualifiedly false; without a particle of foundation; made for political effect; with a dishonest and unfair purpose," and he added: "It is a statement not believed by the Senator himself who makes it."

On being called to order by Mr. Chand-

On being called to order by Mr. Chand-

On being called to order by Mr. Chander, Mr. Coke promptly said: "Mr. President, if I have said anything derogatory to the dignity of the Senate I take it back and apologize for it."

Mr. Coke then proceeded to argue and support his argument by newspaper publication, that the failure of the Republican party of Texas to nominate a State ticket was not the result of the apprehension of personal consequence.

ticket could not succeed.

Mr. Spooner replied to Mr. Coke that to Decatur.

the Senator had informed him that a suppression of the truth was as bad as a falsehood. He was not to be taunted by the Senator from Texas by half telling the truth. The day when "the manner of the nigger-driver" frightened men in the United States had gone by, and gone by forever. [Applause in the gallaries, which was rebuked by the chair.] "All that we want," said Mr. Spooner with much veloceners of manner "is

parallel in atrocity the worst ejectments that had ever taken place in Ireland.

The explanation of the matter given by Mr. Spooner was that he had argued in the Supreme Court of the United States a case of overlapping lands between two railroad companies, and had never had anything to do with the matter afterwards. He knew nothing of the evictions alluded to, but he would say (and would endeavor to keep within parliamentary bounds in saying it) that the man outside of this change who states that I as counsel, or owner, directly, or indirectly, in any way whatever, was ever instrumental in turning any eman, woman or child from his land or from his cabin, whether a quarter section or a quarter acre, is a liar. I say that of any man who makes that charge outside of this Senate chamber."

Coming back to the same question again, Mr. Spooner said: "While I regard the Senator's [Mr. Coke's] attempt to bring me personally into disrepute as of a character, which, outside of the

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

An Outrage Committed by Self-Construc

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 27.—The great est indignation prevails throughout the city on account of the treatment re ceived by Dr. Todd, health officer, and Dr. Hunter, member of the Board of Health, by the self-constituted committee at Liverystone Crossing. These gentlemen started Tuesday evening to go four mfles in the country to negotiate to establish a refugee camp. They were met by men in charge of an armed posse who refused most positively to allow them to proceed. Such actions are unwarranted, and appear much worse when rompted by those holding high official positions. The medical gentlemen re

A meeting was held by the Liverystone Crossing men, and one of them, prominently spoken of as a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, addressed the meeting and advised resistance at the muzzle of the shotgun to the establishment of a camp of refuge. As a consequence of the meeting the engine that we have here to meet trains at our quarantine station above the city, and which antine station above the city, and which

on the train, asked Mr. Waite if he knew him. Waite said "I do," and added, "by God, you all cannot pass of there."

The party drew back and pointed their guns at the party. Mr. A. C. Jones, who showed more good sense than the dothers, said: "Let the train go by, as it e is after suppliess? His appeal prevailed and the crew all went down to the engine except Engineer Redmond. The latter was then informed that if he brought the refugee train to-morrow the brought the refugee train to-morrow the bridge would be burned and every one on board would be killed. Mr. Redmond replied that he was working for a the Illinois Central Railroad Company and had to obey orders. He continued:

"I have to come with that train. I am going to come, but recollect I have a wife and two children to be supported, and I don't wish to be killed, as I am their only support." They told him they yould not kill him, but when he spoke for all as well as himself they told him they would certainly kill all the others. The train was stopped on its way back and reached Jackson about 3 o'clock with provisions and supplies.

Ow here the said "I do," and added the spoke of all as called the said and reached Jackson about 3 o'clock with provisions and supplies.

Ow here the said "I do," and addition to be supported and flow of the said and reached Jackson about 3 o'clock with provisions and supplies.

The Interesting Exercises at Upper Buffile the State rangers arrive.

Berit Britt, of Chameron, and the sheriffs of Hidalgo and Zapata, whose possens make up a force of one hundred and fly men, arrived here to-day. Our own Sheriff, Shelby, has about one hundred flighting men, Col. Clendenning has now been authorized to bring troops frym Ringold barracks, if needed. Further trouble is not probable in the sace of the present display of force, and all is quiet. A dispatch from Col. Clendenning dated Fort Ringgold, September 26, received to-day by Gen. Stanley at San and the color of the result of the result of the same of the same of the same of the same o

and reached Jækson about 3 o'clock with provisions and supplies.

Owing to the intense feeling prevailing throughout the country and the incident recorded, the health authorities abandoned the refugee camp outside the quarantine limits. It was established back of the fair grounds and Dr. N. M. Morgan placed in charge,

day there are comparatively few inhabconvalescent. Many houses are private hospitals. To-day 131 cases were report

ed, 40 white, 91 colored; deaths, 8. Total cases to-date 2,366. Total deaths poor is daily increasing. Within an-other week, probably twenty thousand people, nine-tenths colored, will have to be fed by the hand of charity. The hope of getting shelter for any consider-able number at the camps of the refu-ges is shandoned.

THE BIG WHEAT CORNER.

Hutchinson, the Leader of the Bull Clique CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 27.-The Daily

News will say of the remarkable course pursued by September wheat to-day that it is the outcome of a corner in that opwith much vehemence of manner, "is tion by B. P. Hutchinson, who had been that which we are entitled to have; and buying all of the September wheat offerthat is that every man in the United States who is entitled under the Con-stitution of the United States to exercise mained for the shorts to settle trades in ed lately, that as only three days rethe right of American citizenship, whether he lives in Texas, in Louisiana or in Wisconsin, shall do so undisturbed and undismayed."

The discussion took another turn towards personalities, when Mr. Coke intinated that he had letters in his possession, which he would not use connection. sion, which he would not use, connect-ing the Senator from Wisconsin with bushels at \$1.25 in a very short time, evictions in the State of Iowa that would That he then, after selling those of the parallel in atrocity the worst ejectments shorts who were still hoping that wheat that had ever taken place in Ireland. would go to \$2.00 within a week, he

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Federal Troops Still Protecting The Citizens of Texas.

VERY SERIOUS EMBROGLIO

The Latest Reports from

cial duty, came in conflict with the of the population. Opposition to Shelworked on the race prejudices of the baser element among the Mexicans. This opposition was inflamed by the revolutionary element on the other side 8:30 o'clock, the conference was opened and ready for an uprising time.

Col. Clendenning, commander of Fort Ringgold, had to stand off 200 armed Mexicans with 135 armed men. With Mexicans with 135 armed men. With the Mexican crowd are two Americans who are said to have been working them up to the fighting point in order to run the Shelby party out of the county. One of these men, it is presumed, has telegraphed to the Governor that the town is quiet and in no need of rangers, and the Governor has been misinformed about the situation. The federal forces about the situation. The federal forces will occupy and protect the town until

The Interesting Exercises at Upper Buffal

The Centennial exercises in connec tion with the semi-Centennary of Washington Presbytery, were held in the Presbyterian Church of Upper Buffalo, Washington county, Pa., on the 25th

The church itself is situated on an

elevation, commanding a wide and extended view of the surrounding country for miles-and such a country the eye seldom rests upon; rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, and populated with a people hospitable and generous, and pel. This church is historic in its Pres byterian character and influence. Just hope of getting shelter for any considerable number at the camps of the refugees is abandoned.

A special from Gainesville says: Once new case of yellow fever here to-day, Major N. H. Grunnell, formerly Superintendent of the Florida Southern Kalrond. The convalescents are all doing well.

A special from McClenny reports only three cases.

Ald for Decatur.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Gen.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—Gen.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—Gen.
Smylie, the devoted and pious elder church is the old homestead of William Smylle, the devoted and pious elder who, in early times, loaded a flatboat with flour and went with it to New Orleans to raise the necessary funds wherewith to cancel the obligations of the congregation in the payment of the pastor's salary, which was behind and which

the people were too poor at that early day to meet. This self-sacrificing man returned on foot from New Orleans through the trackless wilderness, where threatening dangers from the wily sav-ages and ruthless robbers surrounded the daring traveler on every hand. The following programme was fol-

TUESDAY. 1 p. m.—Opening Sermon, Rev. J. S. Pomeroy. Presbyterial Business. 2 p. m.—Antecedent History, Rev. W. F. Hamil-1 p. m.—Antecedent History, Rev. w. r.
2 p. m.—Antecedent History, Rev. w. r.
2 p. m.—Organic History of the Presbytery, Rev.
Renry Weeting,
Popular Yorks Presbytery in Maintainrensylvery in Maint

Popular Meeting.

Agency of the Presbytery in Maintaining Bible Faith and in Promoting Vital Picty, opened by Rev. W. H. Cooke, D. D. Cooke, D. D.
resbytery's care of the Young in
Catechetical Institutions and in Sab-bath Schools, opened by Rev. J. A.
Donahey.

WEDNEDAY.

8:30 a. m.—Presbyterial Business,
0:50 a. m.—Relations of the Presbytery to Education, with sketches of Educators,
Rev. D. A. Cunningham, D. D.
1.00 a. m.—Relations of the Presbytery to Missions, with sketches of Missionries, Rev. W. H. Lester, D. D.
2:00 p. m.—Sketches of Deceased Ministers, Rev.
J. J. Brownson, D. D.
6:00 p. m.—Sketches of Deceased Elders, Rev. S.
F. Grier.

fore this, however, the Presbyterian Church was planted in these then west-ern wilds.

The field now covered by Washington The field now covered by Washington Presbytery was for twelve years included in the old Redstone Presbytery, when the Ohio Presbytery was organized and the same field was for twenty-six years included in this latter—when Washington Presbytery was organized, with nineteen churches within its bounds. It now contains thirty-eight churches. Then it had 1,700 communicants; it now has 7,400. It has at present twenty-eight living men in the foreign field. When first organized it raises \$500 during the first year; now it raises \$15,000 per annum.

"The Seat of War."

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 27.—From various letters and telegrams received by the Governor on the subject it appears that the trouble at Rio Grande City has been brewing for a long time. Sheriff Shelby some time ago in the course of his official duty, came in conflict with the

Reports of Presiding Elders Received-The

close of the prayer meeting, begun at formally, with Bishop Foster in the chair. The minutes of vesterday's sesrections were approved. The call of the erence, and the preachers laboring in that section are very poorly supported. The Elder reported as one of the needs of that part of the State a new church in

of that part of the State a new church in the city of Huntington. This place is growing very rapidly and is regarded as a strategic point and must have a larger and better church than the present one. R. H. Hughes, Presiding Elder of the New River district, represented his district and gave a very encouraging report of the work under his care.

Oakland district was next reported by the Elder, W. J. Sharp. His report showed that the year had been one of much prosperity. Dr. J. A. Fullerton. of the Parkersburg district, reported next, and his report showed great improvement in many departments of the work. Several revivals have taken place, notably at Parkersburg, whre a meeting was conducted last winter lasting more than nine weeks, and resulting in the conversion of about 200 souls.

The Wheeling district was next called and Samuel Ernest Jones, the Presiding Elder reported his district.

and Samuel Ernest Jones, the Presiding Elder, reported his district. The report showed a very healthy condition of things within the bounds of this district. Many parts of the conference have suf-fered severely by floods, resulting in re-ducing the benevolent collections and the salaries of the preachers in several instances.

oint was introduced to the Conference.

The call of the districts being concluded, the next item of business taken up was the question, "Who are the su-perannuated?" when the name of D. A. McGinnis was called. The Presiding Elder moved that he be asked to locate.

McGinnis was called. The Fresiding Elder moved that he be asked to locate. The motion prevailed.

When this item was finished the question "Where shall the next Conference be held? was taken up, and Pt. Pleasant and Weston were placed in nomination, and Pt. Pleasant was chosen.

The case of George Shaw, pastor of Ceredo Circuit, who was suspended from the ministry during the year, came up, a committee was appointed to try the case. George E. Hite was chosen as counsel for the church, and J. W. W. Bolton for the defense.

The weather is very fine and the Conference is receiving a most hearty entertainment. The town is full of visitors and many more will come in before the close of the week. Dr. James Foreman, who represents the Sunday School and tract work of the church, is present and made a very instructive and interesting address this afternoon. There being no further business the Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ourned until to-morrow morning.

It into early in the session to make any conjectures as to the appointments. However, there is likely to be several changes within the bounds of the hanges within the bounds of two possibly wheeling district—one or two possibly

HANGING TOO GOOD FOR RIM.

was recently arrested for making and graphs in Brooklyn, it is now learned, has involved several young women into disgrace, although they are entirely Brown separated the heads from phe

Brown separated the heads from photographs he had taken of respectable girls, properly clothed, and in an artistic manner placed them on photographs of nude bodics, and then reproduced the combinations.

Mr. Anthony Comstock says: "I have made a careful examination of several of the pictures, and in a number of instances heads have been placed on their shoulders. I cannot say how many are fixed that way, as I have not examined them all. Hanging is too good for that fellow."

"The Little Tyccon" will be presented at the Opera House this evening. The at the Opera House this evening. The reserved seat sale at House's music store aries, Rev. W. II. Lester, D. D. St. Group m. — Sketches of Deceased Ministers, Rev. S. 3:00 p. m. — Sketches of Deceased Ministers, Rev. S. F. Grieg.

7:00 p. m. — Preaching, past and present styles contrasted, opened by Rev. J. S. Marquis.

8:00 p. m. — Review and Outlook, Rev. J. D. Mot. It would be in value to attend the present styles and the company that presented the opera last might in the presented of the opera last might be a presented to the opera last might be a presen

at, D. D.

It would be in vain to attempt to convey an idea of these masterly productions, so rich in incident, reminiscence and examples, and so full of precious memory and truth. Fortunately action was taken to preserve and publish them in book form, so that the vast number in this vicinity and the remote portions of our country, and those directly and indirectly interested in them will have the benefit of them in a permanent form, for reference and study. organizers of the Republican party.
J. Spencer, who was to have been hanged to-day, at Cumberland, Md, for the murder of Scott Davison, has been respited by the Governor until October 20.

The House committee investigating the charges of fraud against Mr. Stabiling and home of the stabiling and the charges of fraud against Mr. Stabiling and the charges